UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/625,398	07/26/2000	Eric C. Anderson	P205/1805P	7721

29141	7590	02/24/2004	

SAWYER LAW GROUP LLP
P O BOX 51418
PALO ALTO, CA 94303

EXAMINER
CHOJNACKI, MELLISSA M

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2175	

DATE MAILED: 02/24/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed
  after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any
  earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _____.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is
closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) _1-30_ is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) _1-30_ is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on _7/26/2000_ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☒ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage
application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

SAM RIMELL
PRIMARY EXAMINER

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _2_.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Specification

1.   The arrangement of the disclosed application does not conform with 37 CFR

1.77(b).

Section headings are **boldface** throughout the disclosed specification.

Section headings should not be underlined and/or **boldfaced**. Appropriate

corrections are required according to the guidelines provided below:

2.   The following guidelines illustrate the preferred layout for the specification of a

utility application. These guidelines are suggested for the applicant's use.

Arrangement of the Specification

As provided in 37 CFR 1.77(b), the specification of a utility application should
include the following sections in order. Each of the lettered items should appear in
upper case, without underlining or bold type, as a section heading. If no text follows the
section heading, the phrase "Not Applicable" should follow the section heading:

      (a) TITLE OF THE INVENTION.
      (b) CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS.
      (c) STATEMENT REGARDING FEDERALLY SPONSORED RESEARCH OR
            DEVELOPMENT.
      (d) INCORPORATION-BY-REFERENCE OF MATERIAL SUBMITTED ON A
            COMPACT DISC (See 37 CFR 1.52(e)(5) and MPEP 608.05. Computer
            program listings (37 CFR 1.96(c)), "Sequence Listings" (37 CFR 1.821(c)),
            and tables having more than 50 pages of text are permitted to be
            submitted on compact discs.) or
            REFERENCE TO A "MICROFICHE APPENDIX" (See MPEP § 608.05(a).
            "Microfiche Appendices" were accepted by the Office until March 1, 2001.)
      (e) BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION.
            (1) Field of the Invention.
            (2) Description of Related Art including information disclosed under 37
            CFR 1.97 and 1.98.
      (f) BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION.

(g) BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL VIEWS OF THE DRAWING(S).
(h) DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION.
(i) CLAIM OR CLAIMS (commencing on a separate sheet).
(j) ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE (commencing on a separate sheet).
(k) SEQUENCE LISTING (See MPEP § 2424 and 37 CFR 1.821-1.825. A
    "Sequence Listing" is required on paper if the application discloses a
    nucleotide or amino acid sequence as defined in 37 CFR 1.821(a) and if
    the required "Sequence Listing" is not submitted as an electronic
    document on compact disc).

3.   Trademarks (e.g. "Motorola") are used in non-capital letter format in

specifications.

The use of the trademarks MINOLTA, NIKON, DIGITA and BLUETOOTH have

been noted in this application. It should be capitalized wherever it appears and be

accompanied by the generic terminology.

Although the use of trademarks is permissible in patent applications, the

proprietary nature of the marks should be respected and every effort made to prevent

their use in any manner, which might adversely affect their validity as trademarks.

4.   The abstract contains the phrase "is disclosed" in line 3. The abstract should not

contain "disclosed". Correction is required.

5.   Applicant is reminded of the proper language and format for an abstract of the
disclosure.

The abstract should be in narrative form and generally limited to a single
paragraph on a separate sheet within the range of 50 to 150 words. It is important that
the abstract not exceed 150 words in length since the space provided for the abstract
on the computer tape used by the printer is limited. The form and legal phraseology
often used in patent claims, such as "means" and "said," should be avoided. The
abstract should describe the disclosure sufficiently to assist readers in deciding whether
there is a need for consulting the full patent text for details.

The language should be clear and concise and should not repeat information given in the title. It should avoid using phrases which can be implied, such as, "The disclosure concerns," "The disclosure defined by this invention," "The disclosure describes," etc.

6.   The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities:

In "Cross Reference to Related Applications" section of the application, applicant is

requested to supply the missing data or delete the blank lines "The present invention

is related to co-pending U.S. Patent Application serial No._____ entitled

'Automatically Configuring A Web-Enabled Digital Camera To Access The Internet,';

and to co-pending U.S. Patent Application Serial No._____ entitled 'Method

And System For Selecting Actions To Be Taken By A Server When Uploading

Images', which are assigned to the assignee of the present application and filed on the

same date as the present application".

Drawings

7.   The drawings are objected to because in "Fig. 5" the unlabeled circles/buttons

shown in the drawings should be provided with descriptive labels. A proposed drawing

correction or corrected drawings are required in reply to the Office action to avoid

abandonment of the application. The objection to the drawings will not be held in

abeyance.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

8.   The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly
> claiming the subject matter, which the applicant regards as his invention.

9.   Claims 20-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being

indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which

applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 20 recites the limitation "The online photo-sharing system of claim 20" in

line 7. There is insufficient antecedent basis for these limitations in the claim. For the

purpose of examination, the examiner is making the assumption that claim 20 is indeed

dependent from claim 19 (not claim 20). Correction is required.

Claims 21-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph because they are

dependent on rejected independent claim 20.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

10.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

11.   Claims 1-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Garfinkle et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,017,157), in view of Gao (U.S. Patent No.

6,581,094).

As to claim 1 Garfinkle et al. teaches providing an online photo-sharing service

capable of hosting the entity-specific photo-sharing websites for each of the entities

(See abstract, It is inherent that when a "order" is placed more then one person can

place an order and an order can be placed more then once therefore are sharing

photos).

Garfinkle et al. does not teach a method for hosting entity-specific photo-sharing

websites for entity-specific image capture devices, comprising the steps of:

providing software for the entity-specific image capture devices that causes the

entity-specific image capture devices to transmit entity ID when the image capture

devices transmit images over the Internet; such that when the image capture devices

connect to photo-sharing service, the photo-sharing service uses the entity ID received

from the image capture devices to automatically associate the images to the

photo-sharing website of the identified entity.

Gao teaches an apparatus and method for identifying a digital device based on

the device's uniform device descriptor file that specifies the attributes of the device in a

XML document in a networked environment (See abstract), in which he a method for

hosting entity-specific photo-sharing websites for entity-specific image capture

devices, comprising the steps of:

providing software for the entity-specific image capture devices that causes the

entity-specific image capture devices to transmit entity ID information (See column 1,

lines 53-62, where "uniform device descriptor file" is read on "ID information"; column 5,

lines 48-54; and also see column 7, lines 14-19) when the image capture devices

transmit images over the Internet (See column 1, lines 53-58; column 3, lines 22-26);

such that when the image capture devices connect to photo-sharing service, the

photo-sharing service uses the entity ID received from the image capture devices to automatically associate the images to the photo-sharing website of the identified entity.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have modified Garfinkle et al., to include a method for hosting entity-specific photo-sharing websites for entity-specific image capture devices, comprising the steps of: providing software for the entity-specific image capture devices that causes the entity-specific image capture devices to transmit entity ID when the image capture devices transmit images over the Internet; such that when the image capture devices connect to photo-sharing service, the photo-sharing service uses the entity ID received from the image capture devices to automatically associate the images to the photo-sharing website of the identified entity.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Garfinkle et al., by the teachings of Gao because a method for hosting entity-specific photo-sharing websites for entity-specific image capture devices, comprising the steps of: providing software for the entity-specific image capture devices that causes the entity-specific image capture devices to transmit entity ID when the image capture devices transmit images over the Internet; such that when the image capture devices connect to photo-sharing service, the photo-sharing service uses the entity ID received from the image capture devices to automatically associate the images to the photo-sharing website of the identified entity would allow easy identification of digital devices within a network environment

and fully exploit the use of that digital device (See Gao, column 1, lines 41-47). It

would also make it easier for a user to interact with the device via the Internet.

As to claims 2 and 12, Garfinkle et al., as modified, teaches further including the

step of storing the entity ID in the image capture devices during manufacturing (See

Gao, column 4, lines 55-58); wherein the entity ID is stored in the digital camera during

manufacturing (See Gao, column 4, lines 55-58).

As to claims 3 and 13, Garfinkle et al., as modified, teaches further including the

step of storing the entity ID in the image capture devices subsequent to manufacturing

(See Gao, column 4, lines 55-58); wherein the entity ID is stored in the digital camera

subsequent to manufacturing (See Gao, column 4, lines 55-58).

As to claim 4, Garfinkle et al., as modified, teaches further including the step of

providing a plurality of entity IDs, wherein each entity ID identifies a different entity (See

Gao, column 1, lines 53-62).

As to claim 5, Garfinkle et al., as modified, teaches further including the step of

providing an entity ID identifying a camera manufacturer (See Gao, column 4, lines 55-

58; column 7, lines 13-19) and an entity ID identifying a user (See Garfinkle et al., Fig.

4, where "photographer" is read on "user"; column 4,lines 2-13; also see Gao, column 7,

line 18, where "Devowner" is read on "entity ID identifying a user").

As to claim 6, <u>Garfinkle et al.</u> as modified, teaches further including the step of storing an entity account in a database corresponding to different entity IDs (See <u>Garfinkle et al.,</u> column 3, line 67; column 4, lines 1-6).

As to claims 7, 19 and 27, <u>Garfinkle et al.</u> as modified, teaches further including the step of associating with each of the entity accounts, web pages comprising the corresponding entity-specific photo-sharing website, and user account numbers of authorized users (See <u>Garfinkle et al.,</u> Fig. 4, where "photographer" is read on "user"; column 4,lines 2-13; column 10, lines 44-45; lines 55-59; and also see <u>Gao</u>, column 1, lines 53-58; column 14, lines 16-21); wherein the server matches each one of the entity ID's received with one of the entity accounts (See <u>Garfinkle et al.,</u> Fig. 4, where "photographer" is read on "user"; column 4,lines 2-13; column 10, lines 44-45; lines 55-59; and also see <u>Gao</u>, column 1, lines 53-58; column 14, lines 16-21); further including the step of creating an entity account in the database for every entity ID, and associating each of the entity-specific websites with the corresponding entity account (See <u>Garfinkle et al.,</u> Fig. 4, where "photographer" is read on "user"; column 4,lines 2-13; column 10, lines 44-45; lines 55-59; and also see <u>Gao</u>, column 1, lines 53-58; column 14, lines 16-21).

As to claims 8 and 18, <u>Garfinkle et al.</u> as modified, teaches further including the step of matching the entity ID information received from each image capture device with

the corresponding entity account in the database (See Garfinkle et al., Fig. 4; column

10, lines 44-45; lines 55-59; and also see Gao, column 1, lines 53-58; column 14, lines

16-21); wherein the database stores entity account information for each one the entities

(See Garfinkle et al., Fig. 4; column 3, line 67; column 4, lines 1-6; column 10, lines 44-

45; lines 55-59; and also see Gao, column 1, lines 53-58; column 14, lines 16-21).

As to claim 9, Garfinkle et al. as modified, teaches further including the step of

automatically associating the received images with the entity-specific photo-sharing

website of the identified entity (See Garfinkle et al., column 4,lines 2-13; column 10,

lines 44-45; lines 55-59; and also see Gao, column 1, lines 53-58; column 14, lines 16-

21).

As to claim 10, Garfinkle et al. teaches an online photo-sharing system (See

abstract, It is inherent that when a "order" is placed more then one person can place

an order and an order can be placed more then once therefore are sharing photos);

the software causes the digital cameras to automatically upload images to the website

hosted for that particular entity (See column 2, lines 61-64).

Garfinkle et al. does not teach an online photo-sharing service for hosting

respective websites for a plurality of entities, wherein each of the entities controls a set

of digital cameras; and digital camera software that is customized for each of the

entities, such that when the software customized for a particular entity is executed in the

entity's digital cameras during a network connection, the software causes the digital

cameras to automatically upload images to the website hosted for that particular entity.

Gao teaches an apparatus and method for identifying a digital device based on
the device's uniform device descriptor file that specifies the attributes of the device in a
XML document in a networked environment (See abstract), in which he teaches an
online photo-sharing service for hosting respective websites for a plurality of entities
(See column 14, lines 16-21; column15, lines 64-65), wherein each of the entities
controls a set of digital cameras (See column 1, lines 21-24); and digital camera
software that is customized for each of the entities, such that when the software
customized for a particular entity is executed in the entity's digital cameras during a
network connection (See column 1, lines 21-24; lines 53-62; column 2, lines 11-13).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art
at the time of the invention was made to have modified Garfinkle et al., to include an
online photo-sharing service for hosting respective websites for a plurality of entities,
wherein each of the entities controls a set of digital cameras; and digital camera
software that is customized for each of the entities, such that when the software
customized for a particular entity is executed in the entity's digital cameras during a
network connection.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time
the invention was made to have modified Garfinkle et al., by the teachings of Gao
because an online photo-sharing service for hosting respective websites for a plurality
of entities, wherein each of the entities controls a set of digital cameras; and digital
camera software that is customized for each of the entities, such that when the
software customized for a particular entity is executed in the entity's digital cameras

during a network connection would allow easy identification of digital devices within a network environment and fully exploit the use of that digital device (See Gao, column 1, lines 41-47). It would also make it easier for a user to interact with the device via the internet.

As to claim 11, Garfinkle et al. as modified, teaches wherein the digital camera software causes the digital camera to transmit at least one entity ID identifying the entity that the software was customized for (See Gao, column 1, lines 21-24; lines 53-58; column 7, lines 12-19; lines 56-59).

As to claims 14 and 24 Garfinkle et al. as modified, teaches wherein at least one set of digital cameras is controlled by a hierarchal relationship of entities (See Gao, column 1, lines 21-24; column 4, lines 28-31, where "order" is read on "hierarchal"); further including the step of customizing at least one of the cameras for a hierarchal relationship of entities (See Gao, column 1, lines 21-24; column 4, lines 28-31).

As to Claims 15 and 25, Garfinkle et al. as modified, teaches wherein the digital camera transmits the entity ID of each of the entities in the hierarchal relationship (See Gao, column 1, lines 21-24; lines 53-58; column 4, lines 28-31; column 7, lines 12-19; lines 56-59); further including the steps of providing the entity ID as a set of hierarchal entity IDs (See Gao, column 1, lines 21-24; lines 53-58; column 4, lines 28-31; column 7, lines 12-19; lines 56-59).

As to claim 16, <u>Garfinkle et al.</u> as modified, teaches wherein the entities include

at least one of a camera manufacturer, a business, a government agency, and

end-users (See <u>Garfinkle et al.</u>, column 3, lines 1-6, where "vendor" reads on

"manufacturer, a business, a government agency"; column 4, lines 55-58).

As to claim 17, <u>Garfinkle et al.</u> as modified, teaches wherein the online

photo-sharing service includes a server and a database for hosting the respective

websites (See <u>Garfinkle et al.</u>, column 3, line 67; column 4; lines 1-6; column 5, lines 1-

10).

As to claim 20, <u>Garfinkle et al.</u> as modified, teaches wherein the online

photo-sharing service derives revenue from the entities (See <u>Gao</u>, column 5, lines 39-

30-46, where "attribute" is read on "revenue").

As to claim 21, <u>Garfinkle et al.</u> as modified, teaches wherein the online

photo-sharing service shares revenue with multiple entities that are in a hierarchal

relationship (See <u>Gao</u>, column 4, lines 28-31; column 5, lines 39-30-46, where

"attribute" is read on "revenue").

As to claim 22, <u>Garfinkle et al.</u> as modified, teaches wherein the respective

websites are customized for each of the entities, such that when users visit the

respective websites over the network, it appears to the user that the respective websites

are hosted by the corresponding entities (See <u>Gao</u>, column 1, lines 53-58; column 14,

lines 16-21).

As to claim 23, <u>Garfinkle et al.</u> teaches (c) providing an online photo-sharing

service for hosting a plurality of photo- sharing websites (See abstract, It is inherent

that when a "order" is placed more then one person can place an order therefore

sharing photos); (e) transmitting the entity ID from the camera to the photo-sharing

website when uploading images to the photo-sharing service (See column 2, lines 61-

64).

<u>Garfinkle et al.</u> does not teach a method for automatically sending images from

entity-specific cameras to entity- specific websites, comprising the steps of- (a)

providing a plurality of cameras with means for allowing the cameras to communicate

over a network; (b) customizing the cameras for different entities by loading at least one

entity ID into the camera; (d) customizing each of the photo-sharing websites for a

respective entity to create entity-specific websites, each of the entity-specific websites

being identified by a respective entity ID; and (e) transmitting the entity ID from the

camera to the photo-sharing website when uploading images to the photo-sharing

service.

<u>Gao</u> teaches an apparatus and method for identifying a digital device based on

the device's uniform device descriptor file that specifies the attributes of the device in a

XML document in a networked environment (See abstract), in which he teaches a

method for automatically sending images from entity-specific cameras to entity- specific

websites, comprising the steps of-

(a) providing a plurality of cameras with means for allowing the cameras to

communicate over a network (See column 1, lines 21-24; lines 53-62; column 15, lines

64-65);

(b) customizing the cameras for different entities by loading at least one entity ID

into the camera (See column 1, lines 53-62, where "device Descriptor" is read on "entity

ID");

(d) customizing each of the photo-sharing websites for a respective entity to

create entity-specific websites, each of the entity-specific websites being identified by a

respective entity ID (See column 14, lines 16-21); and

(f) receiving the images and associating the images with the entity-specific

website identified by the entity ID (See column 14, lines 16-21).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art

at the time of the invention was made to have modified Garfinkle et al., to include a

method for automatically sending images from entity-specific cameras to entity- specific

websites, comprising the steps of- (a) providing a plurality of cameras with means for

allowing the cameras to communicate over a network; (b) customizing the cameras for

different entities by loading at least one entity ID into the camera; (d) customizing each

of the photo-sharing websites for a respective entity to create entity-specific websites,

each of the entity-specific websites being identified by a respective entity ID; and (e)

transmitting the entity ID from the camera to the photo-sharing website when uploading

images to the photo-sharing service.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time

the invention was made to have modified Garfinkle et al., by the teachings of Gao

because a method for automatically sending images from entity-specific cameras to

entity- specific websites, comprising the steps of- (a) providing a plurality of cameras

with means for allowing the cameras to communicate over a network; (b) customizing

the cameras for different entities by loading at least one entity ID into the camera; (d)

customizing each of the photo-sharing websites for a respective entity to create

entity-specific websites, each of the entity-specific websites being identified by a

respective entity ID; and (e) transmitting the entity ID from the camera to the

photo-sharing website when uploading images to the photo-sharing service would

allow easy identification of digital devices within a network environment and fully

exploit the use of that digital device (See Gao, column 1, lines 41-47). It would also

make it easier for a user to interact with the device via the internet.

As to claim 26, Garfinkle et al. as modified, teaches further including the steps of

storing the entity-specific websites on a database accessed by a server (See Garfinkle

et al., column 4, lines 2-13; and also see Gao, column 1, lines 53-58; column 14, lines

16-21).

As to claim 28, Garfinkle et al. as modified, teaches further including the step of associating URL's of the entity specific websites with the corresponding entity accounts in the database (See Gao, column 1, lines 53-58).

As to claim 29, Garfinkle et al. as modified, teaches further including the steps of matching a received entity ID with one of the entity accounts in order to associate the received images with the entity specific website (See Garfinkle et al., column 4,lines 2-13; column 10, lines 44-45; lines 55-59; and also see Gao, column 1, lines 53-58; column 14, lines 16-21).

As to claim 30, Garfinkle et al. as modified, teaches further including the step of transmitting a user entity ID with the entity ID, and creating a user account in the database corresponding to the user ID (See Garfinkle et al., column 3, line 67; column 4; lines 1-6; column 5, lines 1-10), such that the received images are associated with the users account in the corresponding entity-specific website (See Gao, column 1, lines 53-58; column 14, lines 16-21).

Conclusion

12.   The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

The following patents are cited to further show the state of the art with respect to the Method and System for Hosting Entity-Specific Photo-Sharing Websites for Entity-Specific Digital Cameras in general:

U.S. Patent No. 6,147,742 to Bell et al, for disclosing photofinishing system and method for automated advances services including image and associated audio data processing.

U.S. Patent No. 6,167,469 to Safai et al, for disclosing a digital camera having display device for displaying graphical representation of user input and method for transporting the selected digital images thereof.

U.S. Patent No. 6,573,927 to Parulski et al, for disclosing electronic still camera for capturing digital image and creating a print order.

U.S. Patent No. 6,608,973 to Masera, for disclosing a process for making available digital photographic images.

U.S. Patent No. 6,623,528 to Squilla et al, for disclosing a system and method of constructing a photo album.

U.S. Patent No. 6,628, 325 to Steinberg et al, for disclosing a camera network communication device.

European Patent No. EP 0 930770 A2 to Aoki et al., for disclosing a portable cellular phone having the function of a camera.

13.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Mellissa M. Chojnacki whose telephone number is 730-305-8769. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30am-5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Dov Popovici can be reached on 703-305-3830. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Mmc
February 18, 2004

SAM RIMELL
PRIMARY EXAMINER